**LIDETA CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL SCHOOL, ADDIS ABABA**

**ENGLISH WORKSHEET 2** **May 11 – 22, 2020**

**GRADE 5**

**Grammar – Direct and Indirect Speech / Reported Speech**

There are two ways by which we can tell others the words spoken by a person:

a. Direct Speech
   For example: He says, *"I play badminton every day."*
b. Indirect or Reported Speech.
   For example: *He said that he plays badminton every day.*

a. We say what people have said in **Direct Speech,** by putting the words between inverted commas, or quotation marks "….."
Direct Speech very often uses the first and second personal pronouns, both in the Singular and in the Plural.
We need to pay attention to the punctuation. After naming the person who said something, we need to put a comma. Then we open the inverted commas, followed by a capital letter for the first word, we end with a question mark or a full stop, than close the inverted commas. Look at the example:

Peter said my flowers are dry, they need watering.
*Peter said, "My flowers are dry. They need watering."*

Exercise 1: *Punctuate the following sentence correctly using Direct Speech*

1. I announced I shall take a cup of tea before revising my lesson.
2. All the experts say the earth is getting warmer.
3. She asked why don't we sing a few songs?
4. My father declared all right, I won't talk about football.
5. My brother said I'm sorry I forgot the shopping.

b. **Reported speech**: When we write Reported Speech, we don't actually quote the exact words spoken but we tell somebody the meaning of what they said. It is more complicated and we need to learn a few things to be able to do it well. In reporting, we use verbs such as say or tell, but also others to start our sentence, announce, answer, explain, mention, reply promise, suggest, warn according to the content of what we are reporting.

**1.** The inverted commas are not used. Instead we use '*that*' and sometimes we don't use *that*
For example: Direct Speech: Ali says, "I am very tired."
Reported Speech: *Ali says <u>that</u> he is very tired.*
Or *Ali says he is very tired.*

Example 2 -Direct Speech: The coach announced, "There will be no practice tomorrow."

Reported Speech: *The coach announced that there would be no practice the following day.*

Example 3: Direct Speech: My *mother said, "You cannot go out to play until you finish your homework."*
Reported Speech: *My mother told me that I couldn't go out to play until* I *finished my homework.*
*Or: His mother told him that he couldn't go out to play until he finished his homework.*

2. In the above examples you can see that we change the **person, place and time** in reported speech.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| i. | **Person**: | 1 | to | he/she |
| | | you | to | I |
| | | my | to | his/ her |
| | | you | to | your |
| | | our | to | their |
| | | me | to | him/her |
| | | us | to | them |
| ii. | **Place**: | here | to | there, at the flat |
| iii. | **Time** | now | to | then, at that time |
| | | today | to | that day, monday etc. |
| | | yesterday | to | the day before, the previous day |
| | | tomorrow | to | the next day, the following day, on monday |
| | | this week | to | that week |
| | | last week | to | the week before, the previous week |
| | | an hour ago | to | an hour earlier |

3. There are **Tense** changes.
   i. After a past tense verb, (said/told) there is a tense change.
   Example: Val said, "It is really cold today."
   Val said that it was cold.
   ii. If the statement is still up to date when we report it, then we have a choice. We can wither leave the tense the same or change it.
   Example: " I like chocolate." could be changed into You said, you like / liked chocolate.
   Sara said she is going/was going to Gondar.
   iii. If the statement is no longer up to date, we change the tense.
   Sara said she was going to Gondar last week! ( she hasn't gone)
   You said you like chocolate, but you are not eating any.
4. **Verb tenses and changes**

| **Direct Speech** | **Indirect Speech** |
|---|---|
| Alemayehu **is working** | Zeleke said Alemayehu **was working**. |
| The windows **aren't locked** | Manu told me the windows **weren't locked**. |
| I **have fixed** the shelves | Gasha said he **had fixed** the shelves. |
| It **has been raining**. | We noticed it **had been raining**. |
| We **have** plenty of time. | Rahel insisted they **had** plenty of time. |
| We like the flat. | The couple said they liked the flat. |

If the verb is in the Present or Present Continuous or Present Perfect, it usually changes to the Past or Past Continuous or Past Perfect.

If the Verb is in the Past Perfect it stays the same:

| | |
|---|---|
| My money <u>had run</u> out. | Daniel said that his money **had run** out. |

The **Modal Verbs**, can, may and will change to could, might and would.

| | |
|---|---|
| You **can** sit over there. | The steward said we **could** sit here. |
| I **may** go to Lalibela again. | She said she **might** go to Lalibela again. |
| I **will** help you | He said he **would** help him. |

The other Modal Verbs could, might, ought to, should and would do not change. Must can remain the same or change to "have to"
example: *'I must finish this report'  She said, that she <u>must</u> / <u>had to</u> finish the report.*

<u>The **Imperative**</u>  There is no subject written in an imperative sentence – **You** is the understood subject.
Example: *"Do your homework"* Reported Speech: *The teacher told us to do our homework.*

Now you are ready to *change the following Direct Speech into the Indirect Speech.*

Exercise 1:

1. She says, "I shall take care of my son."
   _____
2. He thanked him, "You are a good Samaritan to have led an old blind man across the road."
   _____
3. "Look right and left when crossing the road" father told his son.
   _____
4. "Will you attend the wedding of your cousin at the Sheraton?" I asked.
   _____
5. "Listen the bell is ringing", my friend told me.
   _____
6. The judge said, "I shall decide the matter between you tow as fairly as I can."
   _____
7. The teacher announced, "I shall not teach the lesson today, as there is a staff meeting."
   _____
8. The Addis Times, "It is a marvellous show,"
   _____
9. Fikru Abiy reports, "I can't remember a funnier show."
   _____
10. The passenger asked, "Could you tell me at what time the bus will start?"
    _____
11. "Has the taxi arrived yet?" the man asked.
    _____
12. "Never leave the room without asking permission."
    _____

13. “How much money have you got?” The shopkeeper asked the little boy.

_____

14. “Watch out a car is coming at full speed.” the man told the child

_____

15. “I will go out for a walk. I am tired of staying at home.”

_____

Exercise 2: *Change the following Paragraph into Indirect Speech*

Miss Mary said to me, “Madam, I want to go home now. Today, my elder brother is returning from the states. He is an accounts officer there. He will bring me a lot of gits. He has promised to bring a small calculator and also a new mini-computer for me. I am sure he will keep his promise. He keeps his word. I love him dearly.”

Vocabulary: *Look in the dictionary for the definitions of the following words linked to the Covid 19 crisis:*

Lockdown _____

emergency _____

quarantine _____

ventilator _____

outbreak _____

pandemic _____